

***In the Specification:***

Please replace each paragraph starting at the specified lines with the specified text:

Page 8, line 3:

A1

Power circuit 66 comprises the components outside circuit 60 in Fig. 4. In power circuit 66, capacitor 104 and resistor 106 cause the line voltage 102 in power circuit 66 to drop to a level which can be handled by light circuit 60. Alternatively, capacitor 104 and resistor 106 may be replaced by single resistor 108. Single resistor 108 must be of sufficient resistance to drop the voltage to the required operating levels of light circuit 60. It can be appreciated that a variety of known circuit arrangements are available which may be utilized to effectively drop the 120 volt AC signal to a signal which can be used by light circuit 60.

Page 10, line 18:

A2

Frame assembly 2b for vacuum wall valve 206 comprises cover 40b and frame 42b. Cover 40b has apertures 50b and has hollow conduit 240 with opening 244. The distal end of hollow conduit 240 cooperates with hose 208. Lid 242 is pivotally attached to cover 40b. In a first position, lid 242 can be lowered to cover opening 244. In a second position, lid 242 is pivoted away from opening 244 allowing access to opening 244.

Page 11, line 14:

A3

Light circuit 60b is supplied power by controller 216 through wires 218. Wires 74b connect with control connections 224. Light sensor circuit 246 provides a light-sensitive activation circuit for light circuit 60b. Light sensor circuit 246 is mounted on second PCB 76b. Second PCB 76b is mounted in frame 42b in space 78b such that light sensor 70b is oriented upwards and can receive ambient light in a room through conduit 80b. When connecting element 212 of head unit 210 is inserted into opening 244, a circuit is completed between switch 214 and light sensor circuit 246. Further detail on light circuit 60b and light sensor circuit 246 is provided later.

Page 13, line 8:

A4

Transformer 286 provides a 24-volt signal between terminals 286(3) and 286(4) when a 120-volt AC signal is present between terminals 270 and 272. Relay 276 is energized on the positive portion of an AC signal between terminals 286(3) and 286(4), via auxiliary circuit 278. Controller 216 interfaces to auxiliary circuit 278 through connector 290.

Page 13, line 16:

A5  
Auxiliary circuit 278 received an AC signal from transformer 286 through terminals 290(5) and 290(6). In operation, the user closes switch 214, thereby shorting terminals 290(1) and 290(2). On a positive portion of the signal between terminals 290(5) and 290(6) diode 292 conducts, and capacitor 300 charges. The size of capacitor 300 is sufficiently large such that it will not discharge completely over one AC cycle. The AC signal then flows through resistors in resistor network 302(1), thereby firing transistor 304(1). The base of transistor 304(2) is connected with the collector of transistor 304(1) through resistor network 302(1). Accordingly, the activation of transistor 304(1) causes the deactivation of transistor 304(2). The base of transistor 304(3) is connected with the collector of transistor 304(2) through resistor network 302(2). Accordingly, when transistor 304(2) is turned off, transistor 304(3) is turned on and the signal at terminal 290(3) goes to a low value. Meanwhile, on the positive portion of the signal between terminals 290(5) and 290(6), diode 306 conducts, causing terminal 290(4) to go to a high value. As such, there is a positive signal between terminals 290(3) and 290(4), which is sufficient to energize relay 276. On the negative portion of the AC signal, the DC voltage stored in capacitor 300 flows through auxiliary circuit 278 allowing relay 276 to be energized.

Page 15, line 14:

#6  
Sub B2  
Referring to Fig. 12, the layout of components of frame assembly 2c is similar to the layout for components for frame assembly 2b (Figs. 3a and 3b). Light switch 52c is mounted to electrical box 54c via screws 48c inserted through apertures 50c and hollow spacers 56c on frame 42c. Hollow spacers 56c allow light switch 52c to be flush with the front surface of cover 40c.

Page 16, line 4:

A7  
It can be appreciated that power circuit 66c may include a light sensor circuit as described earlier to selectively activate light circuit 60c depending on the amount of ambient light detected. Conduit 80c is provided for access to ambient light in a similar manner to such conduits described earlier.

***In the Claims:***

Please replace claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 13 and 14 with the following:

- Sub B4 A8  
1. (once amended) A frame assembly for covering a wall conduit having a connection to electrical power and a component associated with the wall conduit requiring access through the frame assembly, the frame assembly comprising:

a light powered by an electrical circuit connected to the connection; and  
B